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**VIRGINIA IN 1641-49.**

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(Abstracts by W. N. SAINSBURY, and copies in the McDonald and De Jarnette Papers, Virginia State Library.)

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(CONTINUED)

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[Governor Wyatt had held office a little more than a year when he was superceded by Sir William Berkeley. No reason appears to show why Wyatt, so popular with the Virginia people, and apparently standing well with the English authorities, was so soon removed. Probably personal influences entirely unconnected with politics secured the place for Berkeley.

The beginning of the period here treated of was marked by a continuance of the effort to re-establish the Virginia Company. Charles I was evidently friendly to many of the men who had been leaders in the Company, and at one time it appeared that the effort would succeed. George Sandys, who had been commissioned by the Virginia Assembly to protest against the reincorporation, is stated to have disobeyed his instructions and advocated it. The Assembly of April, 1642, then sent to England a "Declaration against the Company," and a "Remonstrance" (*Hening*, I, 230-238). These protests were successful, and what was probably the last communication from Charles I to Virginia was one giving assurance that the Company should not be revived.

Throughout the first part of the Civil War in England, Virginia appears to have been practically independent. The authority of the king was nominally accepted; but as the Parliament controlled the seas, and most of the ports from which trade to the Colony was conducted, neither could in any effectual way govern the distant dependencies of the kingdom. From 1642 to 1649, the relation between Virginia and the Parliamentary authorities seem to have been peaceable. The execution of the King and the establishment of the Commonwealth in 1649 caused a revolution of feeling in Virginia and legislation hostile to the English

government, and this in turn was followed on the part of England by non-intercourse acts and armed expeditions.]

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[THE KING]<sup>1</sup> TO THE GOVERNOR AND COUNCIL OF VIRGINIA,  
AUGUST 27, 1640. Commands them by the first shipping to cause John West, Sam. Mathews, Wil. Peirce and George Menefie to be sent to England in safe custody to answer an information in the Star Chamber at the King's suit. (*Docquet Domestic, Charles, I.*)

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[THE KING]<sup>2</sup> TO THE GOVERNOR AND COUNCIL OF VIRGINIA,  
AUGUST 27, 1640. Commands them to admit George Reade to the place of Secretary in the absence of Richard Kemp who has lately arrived in England; with power to enjoy all fees and perquisites belonging to the Office. (*Docquet Domestic, Charles I.*)

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PETITION OF RICHARD KEMP,<sup>3</sup> SECRETARY FOR VIRGINIA  
TO THE KING, AUGUST ?, 1640.

By a late petition he presented to his Maj. the reasons of his repair for England which were to detect & answer the unjust claims of those who go about to defeat his Maj. of his revenue & perquisites in Virginia and he besought his Maj. to refer said matters to the Lord Treasurer, Duke of Lennox, the Lord Marshal, Lord Lieut. of Ireland, Lord Cottington & Sec. Windebank, and represented the cause of his declining the Subcommittee for Foreign Plantations one of them being an Agent

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<sup>1</sup>This order was an aftermath of the expulsion of Governor Harvey. The men named had been among the leaders of the party which deposed the Governor. Some of them went to England; but escaped without any punishment.

<sup>2</sup>George Reade, a younger brother of Robt. Reade, private secretary to William Windebank, Secretary of State of England, (who was their uncle) had been an adherent of Harvey and Secretary Kemp.

<sup>3</sup>Secretary Kemp had unfortunately in Virginia the unpopularity of his chief, Governor Harvey, but he had powerful friends at court, and not only retained his place as Secretary of State, but in 1644 was elected Governor *pro tem* during the absence of Berkeley.

for salary on behalf of the pretender of his Maj. rights. His Maj. thereupon referred pet'r to a hearing before said Committee but said reference has since been countermanded and returned to said Sub-Committee upon information unknown to pet'r. Prays as a person who hath faithfully served his Maj. in those Foreign parts these six years and to his own great prejudice and charge with hazard of a tedious voyage repaired to England to plead in his Maj. behalf being enabled thereto by knowledge of the records in pet'r's custody—that the reference may be renewed to said Lords Committees or that pet'r may be heard when his Maj. is present in Council and not before.  
(*Colonial Papers*, Vol. 10, No. 74.)

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ORDER OF PRIVY COUNCIL, SEPTEMBER 6, 1640.

Order of the Privy Council upon petition of the Merchants Master and Owners of the Honor of London representing that their said ship about May last came from Virginia to the port of London laden with tobacco and other commodities, and paid his Maj. great sums of money for custom and requesting permission to take over passengers and provisions thither, directing the Lord High Treasurer of England to give directions to his Maj. Officers of the Ports of London & Gravesend to permit said ship to be cleared and take the passengers and provisions desired—and that the oaths of allegiance and supremacy be taken by all the passengers at Gravesend.

Draft with corrections.

(*Colonial Papers*, Vol. 10, No. 75.)

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INSTRUCTIONS TO GOVERNOR BERKELEY, AUGUST 9(?), 1641.

The King's Instructions to Sir William Berkeley, One of the Gentlemen of our Privy Chamber, Governor of Virginia and to the Council of State there.

These are identical, word for word, with those previously given to Governor Sir Francis Wyat in January 1638-9, which see.

(*Colonial Entry Book*, Vol. 79, pp. 219-236.)

[These instructions were printed in this Magazine, II, 281, &c, from a full copy in the McDonald Papers; but the true date is not given and the captions of the sections are omitted.]

PETITION OF RICHARD QUINEY,<sup>4</sup> WILLIAM ALLEN AND DIVERS OTHERS MERCHANTS AND PLANTERS TRADING TO VIRGINIA TO THE LORDS COMMISSIONERS [FOR PLANTATION], SEPTEMBER 18, 1641. Are setting forth two ships for transporting divers passengers and necessary provisions for the "sustentation" and supply of many thousands of Maj. poor subjects in Virginia being not able to clothe themselves nor defend themselves from the barbarous natives of that Country.— Pray in tender consideration and urgent necessity of the Colony, for a warrant to the Officers of his Maj. Custom House to permit all goods specified in the two schedules annexed to be shipped in the Rebecca and the Honor without payment of customs and that the passengers may take the oaths of allegiance and supremacy on board said ships in regard they are for the most part miserable poor people taken up by pet'rs & others for further enlarging the Colony and disburdening this kingdom. Annexed Certificate from the Custom House that what is prayed for has been before permitted.

Custom House, 18 September, 1641.

List of provisions & necessities for setting forth 160 passengers in the Ship Honor & for supply of divers poor families in Virginia.

(*Colonial Papers*, Vol. 10, Nos. 84, 84, I.)

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PETITION OF LAWRENCE GREENE MERCHANT, TO THE LORDS OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL, OCTOBER 7, 1641—Being a trader to Virginia and having twenty four servants there and twenty others to go this present voyage in the Mayflower prays for a warrant for transporting said twenty passengers and provisions in the annexed schedule free of custom & other duties.

Annexed. List of provisions in the Mayflower of London to be transported to Virginia. (Licence was granted 20 Oct., 1641, see Council Register.)

(*Colonial Papers*, Vol. 10, Nos. 85, 85, I.)

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<sup>4</sup> Richard Quiney (who was a brother of Thomas Quiney the husband of Shakespeare's daughter Judith) was a part owner of Martin's Brandon in Virginia. See this Magazine, IV, 315.

PETITION OF THE MERCHANTS & OWNERS TRADING TO VIRGINIA AND THE SOMERS ISLANDS TO THE LORDS OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL, DECEMBER ?, 1641.

Having prepared the ships Dorset and Friendship to go this year the one to Virginia the other to the Somers Islands with passengers, ammunition, clothing and other necessary provisions for the safety support and relief of the poor inhabitants and planters there; pray for licence to export the provisions custom free and that the Passengers may take the oaths of allegiance and supremacy at Gravesend.

Annexed. Note of the several goods and provisions with 150 passengers now going to Virginia in the Dorset of London, James Craynedge, master.

(*Colonial Papers*, Vol. 10, Nos. 87, 87 I.)

THE LORDS OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL TO THE LORDS OF THE TREASURY, DECEMBER 11, 1641—To give directions to the Officers of the Ports of London and Gravesend to permit the Merchants Masters and Owners of the Dorset of London to clear said ship and to take with them the number of passengers and the provisions desired they paying such reasonable duties as the Collectors of his Maj. Customs shall think fit. And that the oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy be taken by all the Passengers at Gravesend, but in case said Officers shall refuse to go down thither then before some Officer or Minister there as hath been usual.

(*Colonial Papers*, Vol. 10, No. 88.)

ORDER<sup>5</sup> OF THE COUNCIL OF STATE, JULY 24, 1649.

Order of the Council of State. That letters be written to the English Plantations abroad to give them notice of the change of

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<sup>5</sup>This is the first of the documents of the Parliamentary period. The history of the relations between Virginia and England during this period is somewhat obscure, and all additional information concerning the time is of value.

Charles I, was beheaded January 30, 1649, according to the common computation; but the change of style causes confusion. The death warrant is dated January 29, 1648, (*Gardiner's Great Civil War*, IV,

the Government to send them such papers as are necessary for their information and to require them to continue their obedience as they look for protection from the Commonwealth of England (*Interregnum Entry Book*, Vol. 90, p. 559) on 26 July. The letter prepared to be sent to the English Plantations abroad was approved signed & sent. (*Ibid*, p. 566.)

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ORDER OF THE COUNCIL OF STATE, AUGUST 7, 1649.

That a pass be granted to Sir Thomas Lunsford<sup>6</sup> his wife and children to go to Virginia.

(*Interregnum Entry Book*, Vol. 90, p. 601.)

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ORDERS OF THE COUNCIL OF STATE, OCTOBER 11, 1649.

That a letter be written to the Governor of Virginia to demand an account of him why he hath banished Mr. Harrison<sup>7</sup> lately a Minister in that Plantation. And that he doth it by the next opportunity.

That the Governors and Companies of the several Plantations abroad be sent unto to attend this Council on Wednesday next in the afternoon.

(*Interregnum Entry Book*, Vol. 91, p. 132.)

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THE COUNCIL OF THE STATE TO THE GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA.

Whitehall, October 11, 1649.

Are informed by the petition of some of the people of the

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309,) so the execution was really on January 30, 1648-9, which will account for the fact that the Virginia Assembly of October, 1649, by its first act declared the opponents of Charles I, traitors, and gave the hearty adherence of Virginia to his son.

This was the loyal colony's reply to the order given in the text. In February, 1648-9, the Commonwealth was established in England.

<sup>6</sup> See note at end of article.

<sup>7</sup> Thomas Harrison, originally a minister of the Church of England, had changed to Puritanism and been at the head of the congregation of Independents in Nansemond county. He was banished from Virginia by Governor Berkeley in 1648. See *Neill's Virginia Carolorum*, 195, 197, 200, 206, 250, 418, and this Magazine, V, 106-112, 228-230.

congregation of Nansemond in Virginia that they had long enjoyed the benefit of the ministry of Mr. Harrison who is an able man and of unblameable conversation who hath been banished by the Governor for no other cause but for that he would not conform himself to the use of the Common Prayer Book. Know the Governor cannot be ignorant that the use of the Common Prayer Book is prohibited by the Parliament of England & therefore he is hereby required to permit Mr. Harrison to return to his said Congregation to the exercise of his Ministry there unless there be such sufficient cause as shall be approved by the Parliam't or this Council.

(*Interregnum Entry Book*, Vol. 115, pp. 482-3.)

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ORDER OF THE COUNCIL OF THE STATE, OCTOBER 13, 1649.

That the case of Virginia be referred to the consideration of the Committee appointed for the affairs of the Admiralty. see 29th Nov.

(*Interregnum Entry Book*, Vol. 91, p. 137.)

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ORDER OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE ADMIRALTY, NOVEMBER 29, 1649.

In pursuance of an Order of the Council of the State to this Committee of 13th Oct. last to consider the case of the Virginia Plantation, it is ordered for the better settling of said Plantation in such a way as may be for the best advantage of this Commonwealth and the good of Merchants trading in those parts, that Maurice Thompson and such other Merchants as he shall think fit to advise with, be desired to attend this Committee upon Monday next (3rd Dec.) by nine in the morning to be conferred with concerning the same and to bring with them such proposals in writing as they shall conceive most conducing to the well settling of so public a work.

(*Interregnum Entry Book*, Vol. 146, p. 79.)

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ORDER OF COMMITTEE OF THE ADMIRALTY, DEC. 6, 1649.

Whereas Maurice Thompson<sup>8</sup> and such Merchants trading in

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<sup>8</sup> Maurice Thompson, with several of his brothers, had been an early



Virginia as he should think fit were desired to attend this Committee to-day, but in regard he could not attend by reason of sickness it is Ordered that said Maurice Thompson and the Merchants aforesaid be desired to attend this Committee on Tuesday next (11th inst.) between 3 and 4 p. m. at Whitehall And that Maurice Thompson be desired to bring with him such writings as he hath in his hands concerning the Virginia business—also

Ordered that the Master of the Rolls be desired to give order to the Clerks that keep the Records there to permit Benjamin Worsley to make search and take breviats of all Grants and Records that have passed concerning that Country of Virginia made from the first time the English nation have had any Plantation there until the latter end of the late King's reign.

(*Interregnum Entry Book*, Vol. 146, p. 85.)

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ORDER OF THE COUNCIL OF STATE, DEC. 4, 1649

That the Remonstrance<sup>9</sup> and Protestation of the Governor of Virginia be referred to the consideration of the Committee for the Admiralty, who are thereupon to take into their consideration how the government of that plantation may be altered.

(*Interregnum Entry Book*, Vol. 91, p. 389.)

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ORDER OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE ADMIRALTY, DEC. 20, 1649.

That by reason of other weighty affairs of the Commonwealth, the hearing and taking into consideration the business of the Virginia Plantation and Maryland in the parts of America be deferred till the 28th inst. and notice thereof given to [Benjamin] Worsley, Maurice Thompson, Mr. Allen of Mark Lane and such Merchants and others as Thompson and Worsley shall think fit to give notice unto to attend the Committee.

(*Interregnum Entry Book*, Vol. 146, p. 93.)

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settler and land owner in Virginia, but for many years had been a prominent London Merchant in the American trade. The whole family was strongly Puritan, and supported the Commonwealth. See this Mag., I, 188-190.

<sup>9</sup>The nature of this remonstrance and protestation does not appear. Possibly Governor Berkeley had issued a proclamation reciting the very loyal Act. I of the session of Assembly of October, 1649. (*Hening*, I, 359-361.)

## ORDER OF COMMITTEE OF THE ADMIRALTY, DEC. 28, 1649.

Upon letters this day read concerning the present state of Virginia, it is the opinion of this Committee that the principal traders to that Plantation viz: Maurice Thompson, Benj. Worsley, Wm. Pennoyer, Wm. Allen and such others as Worsley shall think fit do attend this Committee on Thursday next (3rd Jany) about 4 p. m. to offer what they shall conceive requisite for reducing that plantation to the interest of this Commonwealth and to be placed in such hands as this State may confide in, that the trade to that Plantation may not be destroyed by the disloyalty and disaffection of that Plantation to this Commonwealth—also

Ordered that the Patent of Maryland now in Mr. Jessop's hands, as is informed, with other Papers concerning Virginia, be brought to this Committee on Thursday seven night (10th Jan'y.)

(*Interregnum Entry Book*, Vol. 146, p. 98.)

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## ORDER OF COMMITTEE OF THE ADMIRALTY, JAN. 3, 1649-50.

By reason of other special business of the Commonwealth this Committee have thought fit to defer the hearing of the Virginia business, it is therefore ordered that Maurice Thompson, Wm. Pennoyer, Wm. Allen and Benj. Worsley and such other Merchants trading to Virginia as Worsley shall think fit attend this Committee on Monday next (7th inst.) about 3 or 4 p. m.

Jan'y 7. Similar Order. In respect the above named persons did not appear, ordered that they attend on Wednesday next (9th inst.) about 3 or 4 p. m.

(*Interregnum Entry Book*, Vol. 146, pp. 103, 106.)

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## ORDER OF COMMITTEE OF ADMIRALTY, JAN. 9, 1649-50.

Upon consideration as well of the matter of fact stated from the Records concerning the Government of Virginia as it hath been heretofore granted and hath continued hitherto as of the present juncture of affairs in relation to that plantation,

It is the opinion of this Committee

1. That Commiss'rs be nominated by the Parliament in whom the government of the Plantation may be immediately placed with full power for settling and preserving the same under the government of this Commonwealth.

2. That those Commis'srs may have power to nominate & appoint from time to time a Governor and Council to reside upon the place for administration of Government in that Plantation with the former powers granted to Sir Francis Wyatt &c. mutatis mutandis in relation to the present change of Government here as it is now settled by Parliament and with such other powers as may be necessary for the present well ordering of that Plantation.

3. That Mr. Attorney General be desired to conceive the draught of a Grant to this effect to be tendered to this Committee for their consideration with all convenient speed, in which grant the confines of said Plantation to be particularly expressed according to the ancient limits.

Signed by Sir Henry Vane and Sir John Danvers.

(*Interregnum Entry Book*, Vol. 146, p. 107.)

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ORDER OF THE COUNCIL OF STATE, FEB. 19, 1649-50.

That the remonstrance of Capt. Ingle<sup>10</sup> concerning two ships going to Virginia be referred to the consideration of the Committee for the Admiralty who are to examine the fact and report to the Council and in the meantime if they see cause to make stay of the ships.

(*Interregnum Entry Book*, Vol. 92, p. 7.)

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ORDER OF COMMITTEE OF THE ADMIRALTY, FEB. 20, 1649-50.

In pursuance of an Order of the Council of State concerning two ships bound to Virginia, Viz: The Flower de Luce frigate and the Thomas and John, it is ordered that the Sergeant of the Admiralty make stay of said ships and summons the masters John White and William Tarr to attend upon Friday next.

(*Interregnum Entry Book*, Vol. 146, p. 123.)

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<sup>10</sup> Captain Richard Ingle, notorious for his actions in Maryland during the disturbed period of the Civil Wars in England.

THE COMMITTEE OF THE ADMIRALTY TO COL. TEMPLE,  
FEBRUARY 20, 1649-50.

Are given to understand that there are two ships in the river Thames now fitting forth to sea and bound for Virginia to transport divers persons thither that are disaffected to this Commonwealth. The names of the ships are the Flower de Luce frigate, John White, master, and the Thomas and John, William Tarr, master. Desire him when they shall fall down within his command to make stay of them until he receive the further pleasure of the Council of State or this Committee.

(*Interregnum Entry Book*, Vol. 146, p. 123.)

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ORDER OF THE COUNCIL OF STATE, FEB. 26, 1649-50.

That the business concerning Virginia be taken into consideration on Friday next (1st March) and Mr. Maurice Thompson and Mr. Allen and such others as are traders to Virginia are to be here at that time and Doctor Walker also.

(*Interregnum Entry Book*, Vol. 92, p. 43.)

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ORDER OF THE COUNCIL OF STATE, MARCH 1, 1649-50.

That it be referred to the Committee of the Admiralty to permit the ship the John and Thomas to go to Virginia the owners giving security that the said ship shall not be employed in anything that is disservice to the Commonwealth. That they shall not carry thither any arms or ammunition but what shall be approved by the Council. That the masters, mariners and all passengers do subscribe the engagement and that a list of all the passengers be delivered into this Council or that Committee. And that the said Committee of the Admiralty shall have the like power for any other ship so that or any other Plantations upon the same terms.

(*Interregnum Entry Book*, Vol. 92, p. 53.)

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ORDER OF THE COUNCIL OF STATE, MARCH 2, 1649-50.

That the whole Council or any five of them be appointed a

Committee for Trade and Plantations. *N. B.* The following are the names of the Council present this 2d March—Lord President, Lord Howard, Col. Hutchinson, Col. Purefoy, Mr. Challenor, Sir Gilbt. Pickering, Col. Ludlow, Sir Henry Fane, Sr. Wm. Masham, Sir Arthur Hesilrige—(but the Council of State consisted of many more.)

(*Interregnum Entry Book*, Vol. 92, p. 56.)

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ORDER OF COMMITTEE OF THE ADMIRALTY, MARCH 2, 1649-50.

That the Judges of the Admiralty be desired to take the subscriptions of the Master and Mariners of the Thomas and John bound for Virginia to the Engagement and return the same to this Committee. And that they likewise take such security of the Owners and Freighters thereof as said Judges shall think fit that said ship shall not be employed in anything that may be disservice to this Commonwealth. And that the Mayor and Justices of Gravesend be desired to see the engagement subscribed by all the Passengers in the said ship before they pass and Col. Temple, Commander of Tilbury Fort or the Comptroller and Searchers at Gravesend are desired to see it done and return same to this Committee with a list of said Passengers.

(*Interregnum Entry Book*, Vol. 146, p. 127.)

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ORDER OF THE COUNCIL OF STATE, MARCH 21, 1649-50.

That the information brought in by Col. Wanton concerning a ship bound for Virginia be referred to the consideration of the Committee for the Admiralty.

(*Interregnum Entry Book*, Vol. 92, p. 108.)

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ORDER OF COMMITTEE OF THE ADMIRALTY, MARCH 22,  
1649-50.

Upon further information brought to this Committee concerning the passengers that are to go to Virginia in the Flower de Luce, Ordered that Solomon Smyth Marshal of the Admiralty do forthwith make stay of said ship now in the River of Thames until further [order] from this Committee to the contrary.

(*Interregnum Entry Book*, Vol. 146, p. 138.)

## ORDER OF COMMITTEE OF THE ADMIRALTY, MARCH 25, 1650.

That Solomon Smyth Sergeant of the Admiralty or his Deputy permit the Flower de Luce bound for Virginia to fall down to Gravesend notwithstanding any former orders of this Committee to the contrary. Also it is

Ordered that the Mayor and Justices of Gravesend do take the subscriptions to the Engagement of all the Passengers and Mariners that shall go in said ship and in the Thomas and John and return same to this Committee And that the Commander of Tilbury Fort or the Searchers at Gravesend are to see it performed and when certified to this Committee order shall be given for freeing said ships to proceed on their intended voyage.

(*Interregnum Entry Book*, Vol. 146, p. 140.)

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

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## NOTE—SIR THOMAS LUNSFORD.

Close to the wall of old Bruton Church, Williamsburg, Va., lies a slab with the inscription: "Under this marble lyeth the body of Thomas Ludwell, Esq., Secretary of Virginia, who was born at Bruton in the county of Somerset in the Kingdom of England, and departed this life in the year 1698; and near this place lie the bodies of Richard Kemp, Esq., his predecessor in the Secretary's office, and Sir Thomas Lunsford, Knight, in memory of whom this marble is here placed by Philip Ludwell, Esq., nephew of the said Thomas Ludwell, Esq., in the year 1727." This tomb was removed from "Richneck," James City county, once the estate of Richard Kemp, and later of the Ludwells. Sir Thomas Lunsford, as will appear, married Kemp's widow, and no doubt died and was buried at his wife's home. The site of these graves is now unknown.

Lunsford was a man whose name at one time was known in almost every hamlet in England, and who was an object of intense hatred and fear to a large part of the English people; served the King gallantly in the Civil War, and spent his latter years quietly in Virginia, where he now lies, almost forgotten in an old country graveyard. To most readers, however, his name will not be entirely strange, for besides being transmitted to the present day as a Christian name among his descendants, he is described by Clarendon; Butler, in *Hudibras*, says to the Puritan preachers,

"Make children, with your tones, to run for't  
As bad as bloody-bones or Lunsford."

Macauley describes the old Cavaliers, after the Restoration, talking over his and Goring's exploits, while most familiar of all the allusions to him is where Scott, in *Woodstock*, makes Roger Wildrake to have been one of "Lunsford's Babyeaters," as the Puritans called them. He was, says Clarendon, "a man, who, though of ancient family in Sussex, was of very small and decayed fortune, and of no good education."

Sir Thomas Lunsford, who was born about 1610 and died about 1653, was a member of an ancient family in Sussex. He was son of Thomas Lunsford, of Lunsford and Wilegh, in that county, by his wife Katherine, a daughter to Thomas Fludd, Treasurer of War to Queen Elizabeth, and sister of Robert Fludd, the rosicrucian. The family had been of good estate down to the time of Sir Thomas' grandfather, Sir John, but had been greatly wasted by the father, Thomas Lunsford.

A writer in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, in 1837, says that the Elizabethan mansion of Wilegh, Whilegh or Wiley, still existed at that time as a farmhouse, though its exterior had neither a very striking or antiquated appearance. There was a large parlor, wainscotted, but since painted white, about thirty feet long, where the date, 1587, remained on the chimney piece. Some of the bed-chambers were large and the passages wide.

Sir Thomas Lunsford appears to have been in his youth of lawless disposition and violent temper. He was charged with killing the deer of his kinsman, Sir Thomas Pelham, and on June 27, 1632, was fined in the Star Chamber £1,000 to the King and £750 to Pelham. In August of that year, probably in revenge, he stopped Pelham on his way from church and fired two balls at him, which however missed their mark. As Pelham was a man of prominence this outrage caused considerable stir, and there is a letter from the Earl of Dorset, in which he states that the Council would at once take into consideration the affair of that "young outlaw, Mr. Lunsford, who fears neither God nor man." On August 16, 1633, he was committed to Newgate, whence he escaped in October, 1634, although "so lame that he can hardly go in a coach." In his absence he was outlawed and fined £8,000. He fled to the Continent and entered the French service. In April, 1636, he was raising a regiment in Picardy. He remained abroad about six years, seeing much service in France and the Low Countries, and gained such a reputation for courage and skill that he was promoted to the command of a regiment of foot.

Tiring at length of his exile he returned to England in 1639, and lost no time in petitioning the King for pardon, which was not only granted (on April 24th), but a large part of his fine was remitted. The next year he held a command in the army sent against the Scots, and distinguished himself at Newburn, where the English were routed, by twice repulsing the enemy and bringing off his men and cannon.

It was soon after this that his name began to be known throughout the

length and breadth of England. On December 23d, 1641, he was appointed Lieutenant of the Tower, which at once caused the most intense excitement all over the country. The long contest between Charles and the Parliament was fast drawing to a crisis; the terrible Irish rebellion had occurred; the King was suspected of having instigated it, and great numbers of the people believed that he was preparing to erect a despotism by force; so when a man like Lunsford, who had no public services to recommend him, and who had been outlawed, was appointed to such an important position, it was at once conceived that he was to be one of the chief agents against the liberties of the people. There was doubtless something of fear, too, in this outbreak against him, for all who knew him were aware that he was an experienced soldier, and a man of great courage and audacity, and one, who, in the words of a contemporary, was "very resolute." But there is absolutely nothing to show that there was any personal reason for the panic he created and the hatred he excited. His sympathies were, of course, all on the side of the King and he doubtless showed the contempt he seems to have felt for the Parliamentary party; but there is no evidence that he was different from the great mass of cavaliers of his stamp, or that he was in any way the wild beast his opponents at the time described him. Indeed, when at a later period he fell into their hands, they had become conscious of their folly, and no charges of the sort were brought against him. But at the time of his appointment, between those who really feared him and those who wished to use his appointment to inflame the people still more against the King, there was a sufficient commotion caused.

On the same day the Common Council and other citizens of London petitioned the House of Commons to secure the co-operation of the Lords and remonstrate against his appointment, stating that he was a man notorious for outrages and fit for any dangerous attempt. The Commons, who entirely agreed with the Londoners on this question, forwarded the petition to the Lords, with additional reasons of their own: that Col. Lunsford was of decayed and desperate fortune, and that he did not go to church. They also cited his early offences. The Lords refused to agree, thinking that such an appointment was part of the King's prerogative, whereupon the Commons unanimously passed another resolution declaring that Lunsford was unfit for his position, and a man they could not trust; stating that from fear the merchants had withdrawn their bullion from the mint and would not unload their ships. On December 26th the loyal Lord Mayor Gurney having informed the King that the 'prentices were preparing to attack the Tower, he was induced to remove Lunsford; but as a recompense knighted him two days afterwards.

During this excitement, and long afterwards, every means that ingenuity could devise or malice execute was employed to excite the populace against the object of Charles' favor. He was accused of being one



of an imaginary band of murderers who were to assassinate many of the Lords and Commons; letters were dropped about the streets, and afterwards published, which purported to be addressed to him, implicating him in all sorts of plots against the people and the Protestant religion, and it was even currently reported, and fully believed by many a Puritan that he was a cannibal and eat children. Among the pictorial attacks on him was one representing him in the act of cutting a child into steaks; another, a large caricature which was published in 1642, shows him in armor and behind him his soldiers, burning towns and murdering women and children. The political versifiers too took their share in the attack upon him. Beneath the last-mentioned picture are the lines:

"I'll help to kill and pillage and destroy  
All the opposers of the Prelacy,  
My fortunes are growne small, my friends are less,  
I'll venture therefore life to have redress;  
By picking, stealing, or by cutting throats  
Although my practice cross the kingdom's votes."

Another sings:

"From Fielding and from Vavasour,  
Both ill-affected men,  
From Lunsford eke deliver us,  
Who eateth up children."

Cleveland, the royalist, ridiculing the round-head opinion of Lunsford, says:

"The post that came from Banbury,  
Riding on a blue rocket,  
He swore he saw when Lunsford fell,  
A child's arm in his pocket."

And in another place:

"They fear the giblets of his train,  
Even his dog, that four-legged cavalier;  
He that devours the scraps that Lunsford makes,  
Whose picture feeds upon a child in steaks."

These specimens will show how violent was the feeling against him.

On the day after his removal he went, with a number of officers and others, to Westminster, where the citizens were accustomed to assemble and jeer and threaten the peers and others who passed. A collision followed, as might have been expected, and several persons were wounded; but when all the parties were called to the bar of the House, it seemed

that they were all equally to blame in the matter, and only a captain was cashiered.

The peaceful struggle was now almost at an end, and upon the failure of the King's attempt to sieze the five members, and his refusal of Lord Digsby's offer to take Lunsford, now Sir Thomas, and others, and capture the patriots or kill them, Charles and the Queen left London, and we find Lunsford one of their escort. He seems to have commenced at once active measures to raise forces to support the Royal cause, and, in consequence, on the 12th of January, 1641, Parliament declared him and Digby traitors. A warrant was issued for his arrest, and an officer proceeded with it to Windsor, where he then was ; but there were so many of his friends there that it was not deemed prudent to attempt to execute it until he left and went on a visit to his father-in-law, whose house (Billingbere) was in a lonely and secluded situation. Here, after much cautious manœuvering, the house was surrounded at night by a large posse, and the officer, with a good deal of trepidation, ventured in and served the warrant. Sir Thomas told him he might have saved himself trouble and arrested him at Windsor, as he had no idea of resisting, and that if he would dismiss his posse he would accompany him in the morning. He was accordingly brought before the House, but nothing was done, and, after a short imprisonment, he was bailed.

In June he was again in arms, and from that time to the end of the war continued to gain a reputation for courage and conduct, and for unshaken loyalty. He rallied six hundred men to the King's cause at Leicester, and proceeded to York, where Charles was.

About the end of June he commanded two regiments at the siege of Hull, and after this service held a command under the Marquis of Hertford at Wells. At Mendip was stationed a Parliamentary force of several thousand men under Sir John Horner and others. They commenced an advance on Wells, but their movement was checked by the defeat of their advance guard by Lunsford. He effected this by a stratagem. Lunsford himself, with a party of fifty men, concealed themselves in a ditch by the road ; another mounted party of the same force was drawn up in it. The Roundheads came up, five hundred strong, and attacked the little party of horse, who retired without attempting a defense until the enemy was opposite the ambuscade, when, at the same moment, Lunsford's party rose up and fired in their faces, and the horse charged. In a few minutes the Parliamentarians were broken and scattered in every direction, leaving a number of killed, wounded, and prisoners. Elated by his success Lunsford offered, if the Marquis would give him five hundred horse, to attack Horner's main force, but his request was not granted.

On the 8th of August he, with the Earl of Northampton and others,

captured at Banbury all the ordnance that the enemy had intended for Warwick Castle, and on the 20th of the same month he was made Governor of Sherburne Castle, where he was besieged unsuccessfully by the Earl of Bedford. A Parliamentary paper of the time says: "When Colonel Lunsford was summoned to surrender, he said he would keep the castle against forty thousand Roundhead soldiers, and did not value that number. He is very resolute." When Bedford began to retreat Lunsford sallied out from the castle and tried to surprise him, but was defeated with considerable loss.

He was then for a short time in Wales, but returned to the King's army in time to take part in the desperate battle of Edgehill, where he was unfortunate enough to be captured. He was committed to Warwick Castle, and was tried on a charge that when he was Lieutenant of the Tower he intended to deliver it to the enemies of the people. His speech before the commission that tried him has been preserved. He begins: "I stand here before you a prisoner, accused of high treason, and liberty is offered me, 'tis true; but you value it, like the merchants, at such a rate that my fidelity, and all that is due to a noble mind, must be the price to purchase it. If I refuse what you propose, racks, torture, loss of goods, land, and perhaps of life itself, is threatened. Hard choice! Yet I must choose. It is in my power to be a freeman; but how if I will be a slave?" After asserting his innocence, and telling them that the devil was the first rebel and Judas the only traitor among the Apostles, he concludes: "For my part I am in your power. Howsoever you dispose of me, I will never stain mine ancestors, nor leave the title of traitor upon my posterity, but will end with the saying of a worthy gentleman: you may, when you please, take my head from my shoulders, but not my heart from my sovereign." Nothing came of this prosecution, and he was exchanged, but barely escaped being murdered by some Puritan fanatics as he left his prison. He immediately took up arms again and was made one of the governors of Oxford, which he left on the 6th of July with eight hundred men to relieve Greenland House, then besieged by about double that number of the enemy. This was very successfully accomplished. After capturing all of a small party sent to ambush him, he made a fierce attack on the besiegers, completely scattered them, and provisioned the garrison. He then took part in the capture of Bristol, and was made Lieutenant-Governor; was Governor of Monmouth in March, 1644, and while holding that position cleared all that part of the country of the Parliamentarians, captured in various raids two guns, a great store of provisions, and three thousand head of cattle. This career of success was stopped by his defeat on the 4th of June, with a loss of four hundred men. This defeat, which was said to have been caused by conflict of opinion between officers, does not seem to have cost Lunsford any loss of reputation, for

shortly after we find the Royalist writers speaking of him in high terms. After the battle of Naseby he was sent to Wales to raise troops, but was again captured, with many others, at the surprise of Hertford, December 8th, and on the 20th was again ordered to the Tower for treason. How he obtained his release is not known, but he was at liberty before June 29th, 1648; for there is a letter of that date from him to the Prince of Wales telling him he had not been idle, and that if a commission to raise men was sent him he thought he could be of service; and in December, 1648, he was at Amsterdam ready to cross to England, but in January 1649, the King was beheaded, and the great mass of his adherents gave up the Royal cause as lost.

Lunsford, who had been created a baronet in 1647 (though the patent was never issued) now, like many other cavaliers, sought a refuge in the colony of Virginia, which still held out for the King.

Col. Henry Norwood, who has left an account of his voyage to Virginia with two other cavalier officers, says that he found at Capt. Ralph Wormley's several friends and brother officers who had shortly before come from England. They were Cols. Philip Honeywood, Mainwaring Hammon, Sir Henry Chichley, who had just been released from the Tower (when Col. Eusebius Andrews, arrested at the same time, had been beheaded) and Sir Thomas Lunsford.

Released from the perils which surrounded them in England and received with open arms by the Virginians, it may well be believed that there was high feasting, as Norwood says. By the latter part of the next year he had brought his family to Virginia, and in October, 1650, is a patent to him for 3,423 acres on the Rappahannock river. Among the names mentioned in the patent are "The Lady Lunsford" and her daughters "Mrs. Elizabeth," "Mrs. Philipa," and "Mrs. Mary." This Lady Lunsford, who was his second wife, Katherine, daughter of Sir Henry Neville, of Billingbere, Berkshire, died not long after her arrival.

When Governor Berkeley was expecting an attack from the Parliamentary forces such a noted soldier as Lunsford could not be overlooked. In a list of members of the Council present November 1, 1651, appears the name of Sir Thomas Lunsford, Lieutenant General. He, of course, retired from the Council on the surrender to the Parliamentary authorities. He died about 1653, as in that year is an order among the English records appointing Lady Neville, the grandmother of the daughters of the second marriage, their guardian. They had no doubt returned to England. Among the few remaining entries in the records of Virginia General Court is one dated in 1670, stating that there were living in England three daughters of Sir Thomas Lunsford by a former marriage, and by a later marriage in Virginia, one daughter, Catherine, who was the heir to his Virginia estate.

Sir Thomas married in Virginia a third wife. She was Elizabeth,



**SIR THOMAS LUNSFORD.**

From an unique print in the British Museum.

From illustration in Hudibras  
(Bohn, London, 1859).

widow of Richard Kemp of "Richneck," James City county. By this marriage he had one child, Katherine, who married Ralph Wormeley of "Rosegill," Middlesex county (his first wife). Her death is recorded in the Christ Church parish register as follows (the book is worn): "The Honorable Lady Madam Katherine Wormeley Wife to the Hon'ble Ralph Wormeley Esq'r Departed this life 17th of May 1685 & was buried in the Chancell of the Great Church betweene ye Hon'ble \* \* \* Chichley \* \* \*." There was also an only child of this marriage. The old Bible of the Lomax family records her marriage, "married June 1st, 1703 John Lomax and Elizabeth Wormeley daughter of the Hon. Ralph Wormeley and Catherine Lunsford, only daughter of Sir Thomas Lunsford."

"The Lady Lunsford" was living in Lancaster county in 1655. In 1658, in the same county, Lady Lunsford was taxed on 14 tithables. There is a deed dated April 28, 1656, recorded from Dame Elizabeth Lunsford to her loving friend Richard Lee. She married again to Major General Robert Smith of Middlesex county.

The land Lunsford patented on Rappahannock River was named "Portobago," and was at first in Lancaster and afterwards in Rappahannock, Essex and Caroline counties. It was long the seat of the Lomax family, descendants of the patentee. Their descendants have miniature portraits of Sir Thomas and his brother Sir Henry. There is or was a full length of him in armour, at Audley End, England, and a print in the British Museum, which has been reproduced in a London edition of *Hudibras*. Sir Thomas had two brothers, who were likewise distinguished royalist officers: Colonel Henry, whom Clarendon calls an officer of "great sobriety, wisdom and courage," was killed leading a charge at the capture of Bristol, and Sir Herbert, a twin brother of Thomas, who like him served in Germany and France and in the Royal army in which he held the rank of Colonel, and was again in the French service where he commanded three regiments in 1658. (See *Dictionary of National Biography* and *Gentleman's Magazine*, for 1836.)